The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1552 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1941 GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 31, NO. 1

FACING *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

The entire country sat up and took notice when labor leadership asserted itself and announced through the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor a simple and practical plan for eliminating stoppages of work on national defense projects.

The proposal of the metal trades unions is breath-taking in its clarity, its directness, and its applicability to all industry in normal times as well as in the present defense emergency.

It calls for the negotiation of agreements between employers and labor organizations in each district of the nation to stabilize labor relations and the terms of employment.

These agreements will provide that there shall be no strikes or lockouts during their operation. If any dispute arises over the terms of the contract after it is signed, it shall voluntarily be submitted to arbitration.

Naturally, the response to this proposal was overwhelmingly favorable. Practically every newspaper in the country printed editorials commending the constructive action taken by the Metal Trades Department.

The newspapers went further. They pointed out that this plan makes Government interference entirely unnecessary. It provides labor and industry to work out their common problems in a reasonable and sensible way with the utmost freedom and without Government dictation or regulation. That is the way of democracy.

The Press Applauds

Because the comments from the press were so enlightening and interesting, we beg leave to reprint several excerpts here:

New York Times.—The chief officers of thirteen international unions in the metal trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have adopted a declaration of policy that there must be no strikes in the metal industries working on national defense. This is a wise and patriotic action. It will win instant approval on all sides. More than that, it is the sort of action which, in the existing circumstances, can only result in benefits to the cause of organized labor generally. The metal workers, through their union officials, have responded to the demand of the President.

They have made it plain that the policy of "no strikes" in defense work is contingent upon an agreement by employers to arbitrate disputes. That, of course, is a proper and natural condition.

Philadelphia Inquirer.—The slogan, "No stoppage of work," sums up the admirable plan proposed by AFL metal trade union members engaged on national defense orders. While labor's program to keep the wheels turning includes an agreement for arbitration of any disputes arising between managements and employees, this procedure would be applied only after other indicated steps had failed. "The methods of democracy applied to a national emergency" is the union officials' description of their public spirited plan. Appropriately to let nothing interfere with defense work, labor leaders express true patriotism. Extension of such arrangements throughout American industry would be the best possible answer to proposals for legislating decreeing compulsory arbitration of labor disputes as a means of speeding the defense program.

More Laudatory Comments

Washington Post.—In offering a realistic plan for dealing with the strike and lockout menace, the metals trades unions are seeking to forestall direct Government action that might seriously impair their freedom of action, as well as that of employing industries. They are trying to apply "the methods of democracy" to a national emergency. At the same time the plan permits the unions to rely upon the aid of Government mediators, if their own efforts should prove unavailing. The plan has the further advantage that it is applicable to all representative unions, whether they are affiliated with the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. or an independent group. The plan, in short, is worthy of consideration by all genuine contributors to the cause of industrial peace, and as a tangible sign that labor leaders are thinking in terms of the national welfare.

Washington Star.—As the union's statement of policy points out, the totalitarian menace is greater today than at any time in the past. If its threat to democracy is to be met, the democratic way of life in all its essentials must come through a demonstration of democracy's ability to meet the extraordinary demands imposed in times of great crisis. In the light of the experience of labor unions in other lands, where democracy has given way to totalitarianism, it is difficult to understand why any union or industry should hesitate to subscribe to the enlightened statement of policy adopted by the metal trades workers.

Supreme Court Decides Employers Must Sign Agreements With Unions

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court upheld the National Labor Relations Board's decision in the H. J. Heinz Company case, where the company was required to sign a written agreement with a union after both sides had arrived at an oral understanding.

"We regard it as a sound and constructive decision," said William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

The Supreme Court upheld the action of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in directing the company to sign an agreement with an affiliate of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (A. F. of L.).

The court favored the lower court and the Labor Board on all three points involved in the Heinz case. These were:

1. Whether the petitioner had interfered with the formation and organization of the Heinz Employes' Association, a plant labor organization;

2. Whether the NLRB had exceeded its power in ordering the disestablishment of a labor union in the organization of which the company had interfered.

3. Whether the company's refusal to sign a written agreement embodying the terms of an agreement concerning wages, hours and working conditions constituted a refusal to bargain collectively.

Discussing the company's refusal to sign a written agreement, the court said:

"It is conceded that although petitioner has reached an agreement with union representatives, wages, hours and working conditions of the employes, it has nevertheless refused to sign a contract embodying the terms of the agreement. The board, pursuant to its order directing petitioner, on request of the union, to sign a written contract embodying the understanding reached, found among others, that a refusal to sign is a refusal to bargain within the meaning of the Act.

"In support of this contention, it points to the history of the collective bargaining process showing that its object has long been an agreement between employer and employes as to wages, hours and working conditions evidenced by a signed contract or statement in writing, which covers both as recognition of the union with which the agreement is reached and as a per...ment memorial of its terms.

"This experience has shown that refusal to sign a written contract has been a not infrequent means of frustrating the bargaining process through the refusal to recognize the labor organization as a party to it and the refusal to provide an authentic record of its terms which could be exhibited to employes, as evidence of the good faith of the employer. Such refusals have proved fruitful sources of dissatisfaction and disagreement.

"Contrasted with the unilateral statement of the employer of his labor policy, the signed agreement has been regarded as the effective instrument of stabilizing labor relations and preventing, through collective bargaining, strikes and industrial strife.

"Before the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act it had been the settled practice of the administrative agencies dealing with labor relations to treat the signing of a written contract embodying a wage and hour agreement as the final step in the bargaining process. Congress, in enacting the National Labor Relations Act, had before it the record of this experience.

"We think that Congress, in thus incorporating in the new legislation the collective bargaining practice of the earlier statutes, including as a part of it the signed agreement long recognized under the earlier act as the final step in the bargaining process.

"It is true that the National Labor Relations Act, while requiring the employer to bargain collectively, does not compel him to enter into an agreement. But it does compel the petitioner argues, that, having reached an agreement, he can refuse to sign it, because he has never agreed to sign one. He may never have agreed to bargain, but the statute requires him to do so. To that extent his freedom is restricted in order to secure the legislative objective of collective bargaining as the means of curtailing labor disputes affecting interstate commerce.

"The freedom of the employer to make an agreement relates to its terms in the matters of wages, hours, etc., once it is reached, to its expression in a signed contract, the absence of which, as experience has shown, tends to frustrate the end sought by the requirement for collective bargaining.

"Petitioner's refusal to sign was a refusal to bargain collectively and an unfair labor practice defined by Sec. 8 (5) of the National Labor Relations Act). This is the conclusion which has been reached by five of the six Courts of Appeals which have passed upon the question."

News Briefs

ELECTRICAL UNION SIGNS UP ALABAMA POWER COMPANY

Birmingham, Ala.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L. affiliate, announced that the Alabama Power Company, a unit of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., formerly headed by Wendell L. Willkie, had signed its first union contract—a union shop agreement with the brotherhood. The agreement, covering workers in eleven generating plants, provides two weeks' vacation and machinery for adjusting grievances.

AFL RUBBER WORKERS WIN BIG MAJORITY OVER CIO

Memphis, Tenn.—The American Federation of Labor Federal Rubber Workers Local Union here won a decisive victory in the election among workers of the Firestone Rubber Company's tire manufacturing plant to choose a collective bargaining representative. The AFL polled 1008 votes against 803 for the CIO unit. Workers for an AFL contract were immediately begun by the AFL.

2 MORE TEXTILE MILLS CHOOSE AFL AFFILIATE

Washington, D. C.—The United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L. affiliate, reported two big victories in Southern textile mills in polls held to choose collective bargaining representatives.

In Inman, South Carolina, the textile union won exclusive bargaining rights by a vote of 581 to 73.

In Asheville, North Carolina, the U. T. W. triumphed by a vote of 1596 to 480 in an election among the employes of the Enka Rayon Corporation.

BIG HOUSING PROJECT STARTED BY N. Y. CITY

New York, N. Y.—The New York City Housing Authority announced that a contract had been awarded for building Clason Point Houses, a public housing project in the Bronx.

The project, costing $1,411,000, will differ from the other public housing developments in New York City in that it will consist of one and two-story dwellings rather than multi-family apartment houses. There will be 334 single family, one story houses and 66 two-story, two-family houses. The project will accommodate 1700 persons.

PUERTO RICO SUGAR PACT FAVORS 120,000 WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—The agreement signed by representatives of the Free Workers Of Labor and Puerto Rico, A. F. of L. affiliate, and sugar company officials for 1941 continues the minimum wage scale of $1.00 contained in the 1940 agreement, with provision for substantially higher wages if there is any rise in sugar prices, the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico announced here.

Applying to more than 120,000 Puerto Rico laborers, the agreement, in addition to fixing minimum wages, provides for an eight-hour day as a means of spreading more jobs and includes the privilege of growing food on idle sugar lands.

MILLIONS PREDICTED FOR LOW WAGE WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—Declaring that "there have been too many pay envelopes in this country containing less than $16 for a full week's work," Colonel Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, predicted that "in 1941 the minimum wage will add more than $100,000,000 to these pay envelopes. The increase will go to about 2,000 workers. We have obtained about 85,000 workers to retroactive for about 200,000 workers."

"The 40-hour overtime penalty is hastening the employment of America," Col. Fleming said. "It is causing the training of new workers instead of exhausting of the present work force. It is causing multiple shifts on production machines which otherwise would slow down or stop when fatigue overtakes the worker."

MANY NYA WORKERS TAKE PRIVATE INDUSTRY JOBS

Washington, D. C.—One out of every eight youth workers on the National Youth Administration rolls projects payroll left it during the single month of November, most of them to take jobs, NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams reported to Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

Total terminations during the month were 92,886, amounting to 12.9 per cent of the total employment. Of these, more than 11,000 went directly into private employment, about 9,500 into other public employment and at least several thousand others are estimated to have taken private jobs without reporting their intention to the NYA.

Metal Unions Adopt "No Strike" Plan; Contract Disputes to be Arbitrated

SOCIAL SECURITY AIDS 52,000,000

Washington, D. C.—Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, stated that more than 52,000,000 men and women employed in industry and commerce now have social security accounts. Facts to bring out that the Social Security program, in its short span, has proved a vital factor in conserving the morale of employes and their dependents, Mr. Altmeyer said:

"Through this insurance system workers throughout the entire country are building up protection for themselves and their families. Approximately 1,000 benefit claims for retired wage earners and their aged wives and for widows, orphans and dependent parents of workers who have died are now being approved daily.

"While this insurance protects workers' families if old age or death cut off earnings, unemployment compensation is providing similar insurance to help workers bridge the gaps between jobs. More than 25,000,000 workers now have this protection under state laws operating in all the States. But it is significant to note that the total amount of benefits distributed in December and July of this year, unemployment benefits totaled almost $56,000,000. In November, the last month for which figures are available, the total was approximately $29,500,000. Total benefits for 1940 come to about $520,000,000.

"The increase in employment is also shown by the number of workers securing jobs through the United States Employment Service. In October alone more than 400,000 placements were made, an all-time high. In November, the figure reached 365,000, reducing the number of new jobseekers registered to 4,500,000, less than half as many as were once registered. Placements during 1940 were well over 3,500,000 and the total for the last seven years is now close to 22,000,000."

CANAL DEFENSE PLANS NOT HALTED BY STRIKES

Washington, D. C.—William C. Hushing, chairman of the American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee, returned to Washington from Panama with the assurance that there would be no halt because of labor controversies in the $700,000,000 Canal Zone defense program.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., sent Mr. Hushing to the Canal Zone when strikes were threatened on several defense projects.

"There was considerable unrest because the contractors were working seven days, Sundays and holidays and not paying overtime," Mr. Hushing said. "I assured the men we would take the matter's complaints in Washington and told them they must stay on the job."

He pointed out that he had been promised the cooperation of the Governor of the Canal Zone as well as that of the Army and Navy officers there, Mr. Hushing said they told him that they would have appropriate orders from Washington to clear up the trouble, he said.

ELECTRIC WORKERS GAIN WAGE BOOSTS FOR 6,000

New York, N. Y.—A one-year contract providing a ten cent per hour general increase in pay for 6,000 workers in 217 factories was signed by Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L. affiliate, and all of the electrical fixture and allied industries in New York City.

The contract provides a minimum hourly rate of 50 cents with a graduated scale up to $1.285 an hour, a forty-hour week, time and a half for overtime and a union shop for 2,000 employees in eighteen electric fixture plants in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens.

A maximum hourly rate of 45 cents, graduated up to 85 cents, a forty-hour week, time and a half for overtime and a union shop were provided for 4,000 workers in 182 factories in New York City's portable lamp and lampshade industry.

BEVIN SENDS AID PLEA TO AMERICAN WORKERS

New York, N. Y.—An appeal to American workers to help check "the brutal barbarism" of the Nazis by accelerating the production of planes and other war materials for Great Britain was sent to Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service in the British War Cabinet.

Conveying the thanks of British labor for the promise of support given last week, American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor sponsored by the League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy, of which Mr. Woll is president, Mr. Bevin said:

"Victory can be brought much nearer and the brutal barbarism of the Nazis checked if American workers appreciate how essential it is to speed up production now. Each day's increased effort will shorten the struggle and save lives.

Mr. Woll announced that the Constructive Program to Speed Defense Production Drafted By AFL Department

Washington, D. C.—The Metal Trades Department of American Federation of Labor pledged President Roosevelt there will be no strikes in the metal industry on national defense orders provided employers agree on a plan for voluntary arbitration of all disputes.

This constructive proposal was adopted at a meeting of the chief officers of the thirteen international unions comprising the Metal Trades Department, with a membership of 850,000 to 900,000 key defense workers.

Copies of the declaration drawn up at the meeting were presented to President Roosevelt, the National Defense Advisory Commission, members of the Cabinet, members of Congress and affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

The union program was announced by John P. Frey, President, and Joseph D. Keenan, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Metal Trades Department.

It is understood that the needs of national defense have become so urgent since the last meeting of the chief officers a month or so ago, last June that further action by these organizations has been deemed necessary to promote rapid production of equipment for national defense.

Thorough discussion of defense and other matters the union officials agreed upon a policy whose keynote was cooperation. "There must be no stoppage of work."

To implement this policy and to set up machinery for prompt and rapid adjudication of disputes several steps were provided as follows:

"Thoroughgoing cooperation must be established between management and labor through direct contact between their duly chosen representatives.

"Where their efforts fail to bring about a settlement of questions which may arise, the service of the division of conciliation of the Department of Labor must be sought and secured. Should this conciliation not establish prompt results then arbitration must be applied.

"The rules to govern voluntary arbitration and the selection of the arbitration personnel must be the joint responsibility of management and employes' representatives.

"These are the methods of democracy applied to a national emergency."

While the policy formulated by the metal trades unionists was designed to take arbitration invoked as the final step in cases where labor and, management were unable to agree on wages, rules and working conditions, the program was also counted upon to adjust amicably disputes that may arise after agreements are made.

Agreements once made, it was said, "must be observed during the term of any arbitration and that there shall be no stoppage of work. The making of such agreements will guarantee that there will be neither strikes nor lockouts."

The statement pointed out that the nation fell into certain recognized methods of procedure when it decided to obtain conferences with employes in such districts or zones, beginning with the shipbuilding industry, "so that without loss of time those who must produce for national defense may meet at the conference table for the purpose of negotiating working rules and agreements, the intent and effect of which shall be to unify and stabilize industrial relations and the terms of employment in such districts."

As explained by Messrs. Frey and McDonagh, the jointly associated metal trades union representatives would seek to negotiate agreements by regions and industries. For example, they would meet with employers in shipbuilding industry on the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes and Pacific Coast and negotiate single agreements in these areas for all the unions.

Such contracts would also be negotiated by areas or regions for manufacturers of small arms, anti-aircraft guns, machine tools, electrical tools, electrical apparatus and other materials in which members of the metal trades unions work.

Mr. Frey called attention to the fact that the unions agreeing to the no-strike policy included those which ranged from general laborers to highly skilled craftsmen.

It was further explained that the policy implementing the program formulated at the first meeting of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee set up by the National Defense Advisory Commission. At its meeting on Dec. 5 last the committee, comprising spokesmen for the Army, Navy, A. F. L., C. I. O. and management, urged that there be no interruption in production by employer or employe before all facilities for adjusting differences at the disposal of the Defense Commission had been exhausted.

"In the course of the emergency we make our policy even more emphatic than that proposed by the committee," said Mr. Frey.

League was mobilizing the assistance of 100 leading and educational unions. "We of organized labor have two important functions to perform," Mr. Woll said. "One, to make of this country an 'arsenal of democracy,' as the President put it; two, to rally American workers to give every possible aid to the British workers who, together with the rest of the civilian population, are suffering greatly atrocities and tragedies more than any civilian population has ever suffered in war before."

Low-Cost Housing Construction Scheduled For Big Boom Period

Washington, D. C.—Reporting that the United States Housing Authority program would reach a high peak of activity in 1941, Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, said this would result from constructing three programs, slum clearance and low-cost housing, rural housing, and defense housing for workers in the centers of defense, military and naval activity.

The number of persons living in USHA projects now, Mr. Straus said, was about 190,000 and the total would increase by 15,000 a month during the year.

Defense housing projects, he said, would provide homes for 8,125 workers and their families in nineteen projects estimated to cost $24,099,000.

At the same time the Federal Housing Administration reported that applications for mortgage insurance covering 11,750 new small homes and apartments during the four weeks ended Dec. 28, representing an increase of 24 per cent over the corresponding 1939 period.

This gain, compared with a year ago, indicated, said Abner H. Ferguson, FHA Administrator, that new residential construction in the coming year might be the highest Winter level in the last thirteen years."

AFL Won 109 New York State Polls To Name Bargaining Agent in 1940

New York, N. Y.—Employes designated unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as their sole bargaining representative in 109 State Labor Relations Board elections last year, Edward J. Kelley, the board's secretary in charge of employe balloting, reported. C. I. O. unions won thirty-seven elections, and independent labor organizations fourteen.

As an indication of the extent of employe interest in the balloting, Mr. Kelly noted that 16,563 workers, or 92 per cent of those qualified to vote, cast the polls during 1940. A. F. of L. and C. I. O. organizations clashed on the ballot in thirty-one elections, with independent unions as a third contestant in four of these, the tabulation showed. The A. F. L. was unopposed in 155 elections and the C. I. O. in 109 elections. There were ten contests between A. F. L. and independent unions and six between C. I. O. affiliates and independents.

During most of the year the SLRB normally held one secret ballot election for no union on ballots listing two or more unions, instead of requiring the voter to choose between two rival labor organizations. Mr. Kelly said that twenty-eight elections involving intervention contests had contained provision for "no union" votes but that in only three cases had workers rejected all the unions in the field. One was an election involving three employes in a frozen bakery and the other involved 100 workers in a novelty manufacturing shop.

MIGRANT LABOR FLOWS TO DEFENSE PROJECTS

Washington, D. C.—A considerable portion of the nation's migratory labor, 600,000 migratory workers is flowing to localities where the national defense program is the chief source of employment, according to a preliminary report of the House Committee Investigating Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens.

Asking three months to prepare a final report, the committee passed on for the consideration of Congress a summary of the testimony of 100 witnesses. It quoted the testimony of Boris Shishkin, economist for the American Federation of Labor, predicting "a return flow" at the end of defense production that "will have a tremendous effect on workers and on the communities" and recommending advance job inventories to provide information on prospective employment opportunities, Federal licensing of all private employment agencies operating across State lines, extension of coverage of the minimum wage and maximum hour standards of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the extension of safeguards of collective bargaining rights to workers now excluded from protection against sub-standard labor conditions and unfair labor practices.

NO STRIKES ON RAILS

Washington, D. C.—The National Mediation Board, which administers the Railway Labor Act, reported the successful functioning of this measure during 1940 in the settlement of railway disputes. There was not an essential interruption to interstate commerce in the entire year, it said, and it was it necessary for the President to issue any proclamations creating emergency boards under provision of section 10 of the law," the report said.

Pointing out that the board "mediates disputes involving changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions," which "may be termed the major disputes in the industry," the report said that the 125 cases settled this year is a record for the 6-year period.

Wage and maximum hour standards of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the extension of safeguards of collective bargaining rights to workers now excluded from protection against sub-standard labor conditions and unfair labor practices.

Huge Birthday Cake For President Ordered By Bakery Workers Union

Washington, D. C.—As a token of respect for President Franklin D. Roosevelt and as a contribution to the annual drive for funds to fight infantile paralysis, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union announced it will present a magnificent birthday cake to the President in the White House.

Harry Kroll, secretary-treasurer of the union, disclosed that the order for the giant cake already has been placed with the Ward Baking Company in Washington, D. C., and that his organization has reserved the right to purchase the first of the fifty-pound candles adorning it.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Myrup and other officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union will participate in the White House ceremonies at the presentation of the cake.

The union inaugurated the birthday cake idea last year and it proved so popular and helped to raise so much money for the anti-paralysis fund that it may well become an annual custom.

Because of a sudden snowstorm which made street traffic in Washington hazardous, the presentation ceremony last year while the cake was in transit to the White House and it was damaged. Heroic efforts were made to repair it in time for the presentation. This year precautions will be taken to prevent a recurrence of that near tragedy.

The cake ordered by the union and made by union members will be a work of art—a tier of luscious pastry, decorated with vari-colored icings, sugar and whipped cream, molded into appropriate designs.

Keith Morgan, national chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday, expressed gratification over the cooperation given by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union and expressed the hope that all other labor organizations will join generously in the drive.

Ladies Garment Workers Union Asks Efficient Management By Employers

New York, N. Y.—Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, A. F. of L. affiliate, told the representatives of the employers association that the principle that workers in a dress factory have the right to demand efficient management as a condition of employment should be written into the collective agreement covering 85,000 unionized dressmaking shops.

Pointing out that the earnings of workers paid on a piece-rate basis were kept low by faulty plant organization, inadequate equipment, and manifestations of inefficient management, Mr. Hochman said the union would insist on inclusion in the new agreement of a clause that reserved the right to file charges with the impartial chairman of the dress industry against employers whom they deemed inefficient. It was said the acceptance of Mr. Hochman's proposal would make this the first industry in which inefficiency by management would be a contract violation.

To eliminate the outmoded production practices that have been held responsible for the many ills of the local manufacturers, the garment workers offered to supervise the establishment of a school of management at which only the various specialized fields would tell the employers how to reorganize their businesses along more efficient lines.

"This should give no offense to any production man or manufacturer in the industry," Mr. Hochman said, "since we have found from experience that the more able the man the more ready he is to learn new methods and absorb information from any reliable source."

As an additional step in its campaign to "streamline" the industry and make New York City the style center of the world, the union recommended formation by the manufacturers of a committee on standards to sift complaints from retailers and to draw up a code of fair practices.

$1,000,000 PAY RISE WON FOR TVA WORKERS

Knoxville, Tenn.—Arthur S. Jandry, Tennessee Valley Authority personnel director, and Samuel E. Roper, president of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, A. F. of L. affiliate, announced in a joint statement that the new 1941 wage schedules for TVA workers "result in an increase in the total annual payroll, under expanded employment due to accelerated national defense program, to the amount of about $1,000,000."

Approximately 10,000 skilled, semi-skilled and unclassified workers employed in the construction, operations, maintenance, and chemical engineering department for the authority are affected by the new wage schedule, which went into operation as of January 1, 1941.